**Spring Break SP18 Assignment**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Did you complete both of these components…**

* Ch. 26 Quiz: Alternative Assessment (20 assignment points)
* First 25 MC Review Questions (25 assignment points)

**…and one of the following?**

* Additional 25 MC Review Questions (#26-50) (25 assignment points)
* One LEQ (25 assignment points)
* Three SAQ (25 assignment points)

**Chapter 26 Quiz: Alternative Assignment – Spring Break SP18**

*Everyone must complete this component. It will be graded for accuracy out of 20 assignment points.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. Which of the following describes the famous kitchen debate of 1959?

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| a. | Nixon argued that the U.S. was technologically superior to the USSR in almost every area. |
| b. | Khrushchev was greatly impressed and envious of the new American consumer appliances. |
| c. | Nixon and Khrushchev agreed that the United States and USSR were technological and military equals. |
| d. | It settled no greater political purpose, but it revealed the commercialism of the postwar American dream. |

\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following describes the economic changes taking place in the United States during the 1950s?

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| a. | Sales of electrical appliances began to decline. |
| b. | Consumption came to be seen as a social responsibility. |
| c. | More money was spent on education than on advertising. |
| d. | Consumer use of electricity was cut in half. |

\_\_\_\_ 3. The GI Bill (1944) stimulated the American economy by

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| a. | granting specialized legal protections to labor unions founded by veterans. |
| b. | giving each state directly millions of dollars to build new public universities. |
| c. | subsidizing higher education and financing millions of mortgages. |
| d. | allowing unemployed veterans to rejoin the military for pay at any time. |

\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following phenomena served as a major engine for consumption in the United States during the 1950s?

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| a. | Urban revitalization |
| b. | Rural electrification |
| c. | The baby boom |
| d. | The space race |

\_\_\_\_ 5. The ideal family, as presented in the media of the 1950s, with a stay-at-home mom and a father as the breadwinner, was

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| --- | --- |
| a. | an accurate representation of American life. |
| b. | true only for urban family life. |
| c. | not representative of diverse American culture. |
| d. | undermined by government tax policies. |

\_\_\_\_ 6. The great resurgence of evangelical religion in 1950s America was most evident in the dramatic rise in popularity of

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| a. | Fulton J. Sheen. |
| b. | Norman Vincent Peale. |
| c. | Billy Graham. |
| d. | Billy Sunday. |

\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following statements characterizes the pressure felt by middle-class American women during the 1950s?

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| a. | Cultural messages indicated that domesticity should be women’s highest priority. |
| b. | Prominent experts claimed that “well-adjusted” women could handle jobs and motherhood. |
| c. | The media stressed the importance of women’s financial contributions to their families. |
| d. | Television preachers stressed that unhappy housewives should repent for their “materialistic sins.” |

\_\_\_\_ 8. Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin are both associated with

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| a. | the polio vaccine. |
| b. | television. |
| c. | cultural dissent. |
| d. | the civil rights movement. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. How did middle-class wives and mothers seek to justify their work outside the home in the 1950s?

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| a. | They insisted that housekeepers and nannies could perform their domestic duties just as effectively. |
| b. | Middle-class women argued that it was unfair for their husbands to bear all the financial responsibilities. |
| c. | They explained their work in family-oriented terms and maintained their domestic responsibilities. |
| d. | Working women insisted that they could not be fully human unless they had a chance to earn money. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. The Daughters of Bilitis was a women’s organization founded in 1955 that sought

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| a. | new alternatives for women who got pregnant out of wedlock. |
| b. | greater visibility for and acceptance of lesbians in the United States. |
| c. | greater autonomy and influence for the sororities on U.S. campuses. |
| d. | recognition of the contributions American women made to politics. |

\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following became a symbol of the postwar housing boom in the United States?

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| a. | Levittown |
| b. | Urban renewal |
| c. | The Sunbelt |
| d. | The slogan “half down and ten years to pay” |

\_\_\_\_ 12. Which of the following factors spurred congressional approval of the Interstate Highway Act?

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| a. | The destruction of the mass-transit systems |
| b. | The New Deal |
| c. | The Fair Deal |
| d. | The Cold War |

\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following factors precipitated the urban crisis of the 1950s and 1960s?

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| a. | Local efforts to desegregate urban neighborhoods |
| b. | The flight of white urban residents to the suburbs |
| c. | Gentrification efforts led by young professional whites |
| d. | The influx of new Asian immigrants into American cities |

\_\_\_\_ 14. Immigration policy in the 1950s led to

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| a. | a quota for Latin American countries. |
| b. | a preferential quota for unskilled labor. |
| c. | a resumption of unrestricted European immigration. |
| d. | the legal resumption of Asian immigration. |

**The following questions refer to the following excerpt.**

“In [Richard] Nixon’s vision . . . homeownership would tame two potentially disruptive forces: women and workers. In appliance-laden houses across the country, working-class as well as business-class breadwinners could fulfill the new American work-to-consume ethic. Homeownership would lesson class consciousness among workers, who would set their sights toward the middle-class ideal. The family home would be the place where a man could display his success through the accumulation of consumer goods. Women would reap rewards for domesticity by surrounding themselves with commodities; they would remain content as housewives because appliances would ease their burdens. For both men and women, homeownership would reinforce aspirations for upward mobility and diminish the potential for social unrest.”

— Elaine Tyler May, historian, *Homeward Bound:*

*American Families in the Cold War*,1988

\_\_\_\_ 15. The idea in the excerpt serves as evidence of which of the following developments occurring in the United States at that time?

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| --- | --- |
| a. | The post–World War II baby boom |
| b. | The growth of the military-industrial complex |
| c. | The emergence and growth of the suburbs |
| d. | The increasing visibility of cultural dissent |

\_\_\_\_ 16. The ideas in the excerpt were an important consequence of which of the following developments?

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| a. | Commercial television |
| b. | The GI Bill |
| c. | The growing urban crisis |
| d. | Evangelical revivalism |

**The following questions refer to the following passage.**

And is this not the whole drift of our society? We are not interchangeable in the sense of being people without differences, but in the externals of existence we are united by a culture increasingly national. And this is part of the momentum of mobility. The more people move about, the more similar American environments become, and the more similar they become, the easier it is to move about.

More and more, the young couples who move do so only physically. With each transfer the décor, the architecture, the faces, and the names may change; the people, the conversation, and the values do not—and sometimes the décor and architecture don’t either. . . .

Suburban residents like to maintain that their suburbia not only looks classless but is classless. That is, they are apt to add on second thought, there are no extremes, and if the place isn’t exactly without class, it is at least a one-class society . . . . “We are all,” they say, “in the same boat.”

William H. Whyte, Jr., *The Organization Man,* 1956

17. Which group that rose to prominence in the postwar period does this passage describe?

a. Artists and intellectuals

b. Social conservatives

c. The middle class

d. Internal migrants

18. Which of the following developments from the first half of the twentieth-century would compare most closely with those described in the excerpt?

a. The urbanization and industrialization of the 1920s helping to create a new mass culture

b. The reforms and agencies of the New Deal that aimed to make society and individuals more secure

c. The mass mobilization of American society during World War II

d. The Progressive reformers who wanted to address social problems associated with a modern society

**The following questions refer to the photograph to the left of a family at Zion National Park, Utah, in the 1950s.**

19. The photograph most directly reflects

a. the rise of the Sunbelt as an economic force.

b. the profound changes that the family structure of Americans was undergoing.

c. the increase in the number of working women, leading to changes in social attitudes.

d. economic growth and a general sense of optimism.

20. Which of the following groups would be most likely to reject the ideas depicted in the photograph?

a. Conservatives

b. The middle class

c. The counterculture

d. The working class

**Multiple Choice Review.** *The first 25 questions are required of everyone. Complete 26-50 if you selected “Additional MC” on the sign-up sheet instead of LEQ/SAQ. (The last 25 are bonus and are not required for anyone.) These will be graded for quality of completion out of 25 or 50 points (i.e. did you try?).*

1. During Reconstruction, Southern blacks typically did which of the following? A) worked as day laborers in towns and cities B) migrated northward, exercising their new freedom C) owned and worked on small farms D) worked in mines and factories E) tilled farms as renters and sharecroppers

2. The Louisiana Purchase was significant because it A) eliminated Spain from the North American continent B) gave the United States control of the Mississippi River C) eased tensions between western settlers and Native Americans D) forced the British to evacuate their posts in the Northwest E) reduced sectional conflict over the slavery issue

3. All of the following were considered legitimate functions of the federal government in the late nineteenth century EXCEPT A) promoting industrial growth by means of a protective tariff B) granting subsidies to encourage the construction of railroads C) regulating immigration D) assuring the welfare of the poor and unemployed E) regulating the nation's currency

4. President Jackson’s Native American (Indian) policy resulted in which of the following? A) Jackson’s loss of popularity in the country B) the first efforts to grant citizenship to Native Americans C) the division of tribal lands into small units and their allotment to the heads of families in each tribe D) widespread uprisings among Sioux in the Dakota Territory E) the removal of the Cherokee from the Southeast to settlements across the Mississippi

5. The issue of constitutionality figured most prominently in the consideration of which of the following? A) Tariff of 1789 B) First Bank of the United States C) funding of the national debt D) assumption of state debts E) excise tax on whiskey

6. An important reason for the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine was to A) end the United States alliance with France B) displace England as the creditor of Latin American countries C) counter British objections that would arise in future United States efforts to annex the West Indies or Canada D) protect republican institutions of government in the Western Hemisphere E) prevent French interference in the internal affairs of Mexico

7. *Marbury v Madison*  (1803) is famous for establishing the principle of A) the sanctity of contracts B) the supremacy of the executive over the legislative branch C) judicial review D) due process of law E) equal access by any citizen to federal courts

8. The hostility of the Know-Nothing party was directed primarily against A) the growth of cities and industrial manufacturing B) Irish and German Catholic immigrants C) Free Masons and members of other fraternal orders D) abolitionists E) slaveholders

9. Which of the following had the greatest impact on the institution of slavery in the first quarter of the nineteenth century? A) demands of Southern textile manufacturers for cotton B) introduction of crop rotation and fertilizers C) use of more stringent techniques of slave control D) invention of the cotton gin E) the three-fifths compromise

10. “...the descendants of Africans who were imported into this country, and sold as slaves...are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word ‘citizens’ in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to the citizens of the United States.”

The passage above is from which of the following? A) Marbury v Madison B) the Liberty party platform C) McCulloch v Maryland D) Dred Scott v Sanford E) The Freedmen’s Bureau Act of 1865

11. The “Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions” issued by the Seneca Fall Convention demanded A) greater rights for women B) the immediate termination of slavery C) enlightened treatment for the insane D) a new role for women in the antislavery movement E) improvements in prison conditions

12. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions took the position that A) only the United States Supreme Court had the power to restrict freedom of speech and press B) the authority of the state governments included the power to decide whether or not as act of Congress was constitutional C) only fiscal measures initiated by state legislatures could be acted upon by Congress D) Congress was responsible for maintaining the vitality of a “loyal opposition” political party E) the “supremacy clause” of the Constitution applied only to foreign affairs

13. Henry Clay’s “American System” called for all of the following EXCEPT A) a tariff for the protection of industry B) internal improvements at national government expense C) sale of federal lands to finance higher education D) greater reliance on Domestic financial resources E) increased trade among the sections of the nation

14. All of the following were popular social welfare reform issues during the Progressive Era EXCEPT A) prohibition B) conservation C) settlement house work D) railroad regulation E) racial equality

15. Of the following, which was the principal issue on which the United States sought settlement with Great Britain at the outset of the War of 1812? A) a guarantee of New England fishing rights off Newfoundland B) free navigation of the Mississippi River C) cancellation of pre-Revolutionary debts D) access to trade with the British West Indies E) an end to impressment

16. The establishment of Brook Farm and the Oneida Community in the antebellum United States reflected A) the influence of Social Darwinism on American thinkers B) the continued impact of Calvinist ideas on American thought C) the blossoming of perfectionist aspirations D) attempts to foster racial integration E) the implementation of Masonic schemes for social improvement

17. The argument between Great Britain and its American colonies during the 1760’s and 1770’s over “virtual representation” concerned A) patterns of legislative apportionment in the colonial assemblies B) Parliament’s ability to reflect colonial interests C) the lack of colonial participation in negotiating the Treaty of Paris D) the increasing use of juryless admiralty courts in the colonies E) the representation of “free men of color” in colonial assemblies

18. Which of the following most accurately describes the attitude of the Founding Fathers toward political parties? A) parties are vehicles of ambition and selfish interest that threaten the existence of republican government B) parties are the engines of democracy that provide citizens with a voice in government C) parties are necessary evils in any republic D) in large republics, parties are the best means of creating effective coalitions of interest groups E) a two-party system is essential to a stable republic

19. Which of the following states the principle of “popular sovereignty” ? A) Congress has the right to decide where slavery shall and shall not exist B) the settlers in a given territory have the sole right to decide whether or not slavery will be permitted there C) individual citizens can decide for themselves whether or not to hold slaves D) the American people shall decide where slavery will exist through a national plebiscite E) individual states have the right to reject congressional decisions pertaining to slavery

20. The “Great Awakening” refers to the A) growth of European awareness of the New World in the 1500’s B) impact of the Enlightenment on colonial thought in the early 1700’s C) wave of religious revivals that swept through the colonies in the 1740’s D) beginning of the colonial movement for independence from Great Britain E) growth of technology that contributed to increased industrialization of the early 1800’s

21. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was important because it A) established the role of the federal government in internal improvements B) strengthened the ties between Eastern manufacturing and Western agricultural regions C) made the invention of the steamboat economically viable D) spurred innovation in the railroad industry E) was the last major canal project before the Civil War

22. Which of the following describes the “Lowell system” in the early nineteenth century New England? A) a plan to promote and expand textile manufacturing activities B) an agreement among New England states to secede and form a New England confederacy C) a reform eliminating property-holding as a qualification for voting D) a strategy to defend New England during the War of 1812 E) a congressional reapportionment plan during the 1820’s

23. In addition to the cotton gin, Eli Whitney’s major contribution to American technology was his A) introduction of interchangeable parts B) development of the first practical locomotive C) invention of the mechanical reaper D) installation of the first textile mill E) development of steam power

24. The Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 were notable accomplishments because they A) established the principle that western lands are the joint property of all states B) initiated a territorial policy that provided for the orderly creation of new states C) made possible a policy of Native American relations that enabled new western areas to be settled peacefully D) put lands in the hands of the actual settler rather than the speculator E) were the basis for the future settlement of the dispute with Britain over the northwest posts

25. An important consequence of the “tariff of abominations” (1828) was that it led to the A) taxation of consumer items B) reelection of Andrew Jackson C) enunciation of the doctrine of nullification D) alliance of Southern planters and Western farmers E) expansion of the New England textile industry

26. A major defect of the national government under the Articles of Confederation was that it lacked A) a means of amending the Articles B) the authority to tax C) the power to declare war D) the authority to make treaties E) a legislative branch

27. Jim Crowism refers to legislation designed to A) benefit railroad workers B) deny suffrage to redeemers C) sell western railroad lands cheaply D) deny equality to blacks E) keep immigrants from taking jobs away from Americans

28. The French and Indian War was a pivotal point in America’s relationship to Great Britain because it led Great Britain to A) encourage colonial manufacturers B) impose revenue taxes on the colonies C) restrict emigration from England D) ignore the colonies E) grant increased colonial self-government

29. In issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, one of Lincoln’s goals was to A) gain the active aid of Britain and France in restoring the Union B) stir up enthusiasm for war in such border states as Maryland and Kentucky C) please the radicals of the North by abolishing slavery of the South already under control of the Union armies D) please Russia, one of the Union’s new overseas friends, where the serfs had been emancipated in the previous year E) keep Britain and France from intervening on the side of the Confederacy

30. The most common form of resistance on the part of Black American slaves prior to the Civil War was A) violent uprisings in which many persons were killed B) attempts to escape and reach Canada by means of the “Underground Railroad” C) passive resistance, including breaking tools and slightly slowing down the pace of work D) arson of plantation buildings and cotton gins E) poisoning of food consumed by their white masters

31. Which of the following best describes the attitudes of Southern whites toward slavery during the middle nineteenth century (1835-1865)? A) slavery was a necessary evil B) slavery should be immediately abolished C) slavery was a benefit to both blacks and whites D) slavery should be gradually phased out and the freed slaves colonized to someplace outside the United States E) slavery was a national sin

32. The primary motive of those who founded the British colony in Virginia during the seventeenth century was A) desire for economic gain B) desire for religious freedom C) desire to recreate in the New World the story of feudalistic society that was fading in the Old D) desire to create a perfect religious commonwealth as a example to the rest of the world E) desire to increase the power and glory of Great Britain

33. During the 1760’s and 1770’s the most effective American tactic in gaining repeal of the Stamp and Townshend Acts was A) tarring and feathering British tax agents B) sending petitions to the King and Parliament C) boycotting British goods D) destroying private property, such as tea, on which the tax was to be levied E) using death threats to intimidate British tax agents

34. During the American War of Independence, the battle of Saratoga was most significant because it A) left the British with inadequate resources to carry on the war B) prevented the British from ever mounting another successful invasion of American territory C) allowed American forces to seize large portions of Canada D) persuaded France to begin supporting the Americans openly E) caused Holland to delay its decision to enter the war on the side of the British

35. The Republican response to the 1798 Alien and Sedition Acts included A) South Carolina’s nullification of the acts B) the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions C) the Hartford Convention D) the Ostend Manifesto E) the Mulligan letters

36. The Missouri Compromise provided that Missouri be admitted as a slave state, Maine be admitted as a free state, and that A) all of the Louisiana Territory north of the northern boundary of Missouri be closed to slavery B) all of the Louisiana Territory north of the 36-30 be closed to slavery, except for Missouri C) the entire Louisiana Territory be open to slavery D) the lands south of 36-30 be guaranteed slavery and the lands north of it negotiable E) all of the Louisiana Territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri be closed to slavery for thirty years

37. By the Compromise of 1877 the Democrats agreed to allow the Republican candidate to become President in exchange for A) a promise that they would be allowed to win the next two Presidential elections B) an end to Reconstruction C) large personal bribes to leading Democrats D) a substantial lowering of protective tariffs E) retroactive compensation for freed slaves

38. Art of the Hudson River School may be described as A) classically romantic, expressing an air of wonder at the mystery of nature B) brutally realistic in its depiction of often unpleasant subjects C) concentrating on grimy scenes of everyday life in crowded New York City tenements D) almost completely abstract E) concerned with portraiture to the exclusion of significant landscape painting

39. Noah Webster, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and James Fenimore Cooper were all significant as A) literary figures of the Transcendentalist movement B) pioneers in the development of the American novel C) the compilers of a well-known dictionary D) contributors to a more distinctly American literature E) trendsetters in American popular culture

40. The ideas of natural selection and the survival of the fittest, when applied to business and economic activities, are referred to as A) communism B) pragmatism C) moral diplomacy D) dollar diplomacy E) Social Darwinism

41. The United States Open Door Policy in Asia did which of the following? A) guaranteed military support for China's territorial integrity B) opened China to Western trade for the first time C) bolstered American commercial interests in China D) rid China of European spheres of influence E) repudiated Japan's interest in China

42. All of the following are true of the Compromise of 1850 EXCEPT A) it provided for the admission of California to the Union as a free state B) it included a tougher fugitive slave law C) it prohibited slavery in the territories acquired as a result of the Mexican War D) it stipulated that land in dispute between the state of Texas and the territory of New Mexico should be ceded to New Mexico E) it ended the slave trade in Washington, D.C.

43. The main issue of the 1850’s Free Soil party was that A) the federal government should permit no further spread of slavery in the territories B) a homestead act should be passed, granting 160 acres of government land in the West free to anyone who would settle on it and improve it for five years C) the federal government should oversee immediate and uncompensated abolition of slavery D) freed slaves should be provided with forty acres and two mules to provide them the economic means of independent self-support E) the United States should annex Cuba

44. The major point of difference between Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois was over their view of A) the need for education B) the importance of better race relations C) whether or not blacks should return to Africa D) the need for immediate equality for blacks and whites E) the use of white institutions to help blacks

45. In speaking of “redemption” in a political sense, white Southerners of the Reconstruction era had reference to A) ridding the South of Reconstruction government B) atoning for their society’s sin of slavery by granting full legal and social equality to blacks C) atoning for Southern state’s secession by displaying extreme patriotism to the restored United States D) regaining personal citizenship rights by taking an oath of allegiance to the Union E) buying back from the federal government plantations confiscated during the war

46. During the first two decades under the United States Constitution, the main factor that separated Federalists from Republicans was A) whether they accepted the Constitution or opposed it B) whether they favored the French Revolution or opposed it C) whether they leaned more toward states’ rights or national sovereignty D) their personal like or dislike for the personalities of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton E) whether they had been patriots or loyalists during the American War for Independence

47. The international incident known as the XYZ Affair involved A) a French foreign minister’s demand for a bribe before he would meet with American envoys B) the British refusal to evacuate their forts in American territory C) General Andrew Jackson’s incursion into Spanish-held Florida D) the British seizure of American crewmen from a U.S. Navy warship in Chesapeake Bay E) Aaron Burr’s secret plot to detach the western United States in order to create a new nation of which he would be the ruler

48. The high wages enjoyed by colonial workers were primarily caused by A) little competition from English craftsmen B) monopolies granted by town councils C) the restrictions of the guild system D) existence of so much land E) laws against manufacturing

49. In the colonial period a “Separatist” was defined as a person who A) left the Church of England to seek economic gain in the New World B) wished to break away from the impure Church of England C) left Massachusetts Bay for religious freedom in Rhode Island D) earned his freedom after working for another person from four to six years E) had served his apprenticeship

50. The first amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, were added to protect A) the states from the power of the federal government B) individual citizens from the power of the national and state governments C) individual citizens from the power of the federal government D) individual citizens from the power of state government E) minorities from the majority

51. In the late nineteenth century, all of the following encouraged American jingoism EXCEPT A) yellow journalism B) the New Navy policy of Alfred Thayer Mahan and Theodore Roosevelt C) the example of European imperialism D) the flooding of American market by foreign producers E) Social Darwinism

52. The positions of loose and strict construction of the constitution were first established in letters written by Hamilton and Jefferson to Washington. The letters concerned A) the issue creating a Bank of the United States B) our obligations to France under the Treaty of 1778 C) consolidating national, state, and foreign debt and paying them at face value D) an appropriate response to the Whiskey Rebellion E) Jefferson’s decision to purchase Louisiana

53. Most Progressives sought all of the following EXCEPT the A) democratization of the political structure B) reformation of child labor laws C) expansion of women's rights D) legislative creation of a large socialist commonwealth E) application of scientific methods to solve social problems

54. When Thomas Jefferson said in 1801, "We are all Republicans-we are all Federalists," he meant that A) Americans would never ally themselves with monarchical governments B) federalists would be appointed to his cabinet C) the two parties' platforms were identical D) the principles of American government were above party politics E) he admired Hamilton's policies

55. President Washington's Neutrality Proclamation of 1793 was issued in response to A) Spanish expansion in the Southeast B) Dutch economic activity in the mid-Atlantic states C) Canadian alliances with northern American Indians D) French diplomatic overtures to invoke the Franco-American Alliance E) English boycotts of selected American manufactures

56. The North American colonies took advantage of Great Britain's policy of salutary neglect to A) establish religious freedom as a fundamental right B) work out trade arrangements to acquire needed products from other countries C) introduce the practice of slavery into the New World D) establish a standing army E) make favorable territorial settlements with the French

57. All of the following contributed to the coming of the war of 1812 EXCEPT A) the Chesapeake-Leopard Incident B) British impressment of American seamen from American ships on the high seas C) the concerns of western Americans that the Indian raids they suffered were being carried out with British encouragement D) the Congressional “War Hawks” desire to annex Canada E) the armed confrontation between the U.S. and British forces along the Maine-Canada border

58. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the primary use of the Sherman Anti-trust Act was to A) break up business monopolies B) regulate railroads C) protect American industry from foreign competition D) curb labor unions E) promote economic expansion

59. Urban political machines made a significant contribution to the growth of late nineteenth century American cities in that they A) improved working conditions for immigrants B) brought order to the expansion of urban services and facilities C) eliminated much of the traditional party patronage D) improved living conditions for immigrants E) improved the criminal justice system

60. Native born white women who moved to cities during the late 1800s tended to find work as A) maids, seamstresses, and laundresses B) semiskilled factory workers C) clerks, typists, and sales personnel D) skilled workers E) editors and journalists

61. During the early 1900s the Supreme Court A) actively promoted social welfare legislation B) declared several acts of Congress unconstitutional C) voided several state laws that regulated economic life D) generally supported state legislation that regulated economic life E) generally avoided rulings on economic questions

62 Which of the following was the most important characteristic of the economy of the New South during the late 1800s? A) a sharp increase in new industries and manufacturing B) a diversification of agriculture C) a sharp increase in urbanization D) the continuing importance of cotton and black labor E) a sharp increase in per capita wealth

63. Helen Hunt Jackson's *A Century of Dishonor* is A) an attack on African slavery B) an account of life in New York City's slums C) a critique of the boss system of urban politics D) an attack on whites' treatment of the Indians E) a plea for women's rights

64. A common theme in the Latin American diplomacy of the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson was that each president A) reversed the policy of his predecessor B) supported Dollar Diplomacy but was unwilling to apply military power to enforce it C) was disinterested and took relatively little action D) supported democratic revolutions and the principle of self determination E) supported military interventions to maintain order and promote his goals

65. Supporters of prohibition during the Progressive Era argued that banning alcohol would have all of the following consequences EXCEPT A) reduction of desertion rates by husbands B) reduction of prostitution C) lower crime rates D) lower absenteeism at work E) fewer accidents at work

66. The American Federation of Labor under the leadership of Samuel Gompers organized A) skilled workers in craft unions in order to achieve economic gains B) all industrial and agricultural workers into one big union C) unskilled workers along industrial lines D) workers and intellectuals into a labor party for political action E) workers into a fraternal organization to provide unemployment and old-age benefits

67. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 is significant because it A) gave the federal government power to regulate big business B) created a model for future regulatory agencies C) gave the federal government power to fix railroad rates D) provided for extensive federal subsidies for railroads E) established a national system of roads and highways

68. Which of the following best describes the attitudes of Southern whites toward slavery during the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century? A) slavery was a national sin B) slavery was acceptable only if the slaves voluntarily chose to remain with their masters C) slavery was a benefit to both whites and blacks D) slavery should be immediately abolished E) slavery was a necessary evil

69. The Halfway Covenant provided for which of the following? A) the baptism of children of baptized but unconverted Puritans B) the granting of suffrage to non-church members C) the expansion of women’s power within the Congregational church D) the granting of full membership in the Congregational church to all New Englanders E) the posting of bonds by engaged couples

70. The United States' policy toward the native American changed dramatically with the passage in 1887 of the Dawes Act which A) treated the tribes as independent nations B) established new and larger reservations for all tribes C) forbid alcohol and guns on reservations D) granted full citizenship to all tribal members E) wiped out tribal ownership of property and granted 160 acres of land to heads of families

71. In the early twentieth century the largest American cities were characterized by all of the following EXCEPT A) corrupt alliances between machine politicians and transit and utility interests B) neighborhoods that were increasingly mixed in their economic composition C) transportation systems that expanded the distance that people could live from their work D) settlement houses and institutional churches that addressed the problem of the urban poor E) municipal reform movements based on "scientific" government

72. The political cartoonist that ended Boss Tweed's political career is credited with popularizing the donkey and the elephant as the symbols for the Democratic and Republican parties. He was A) Richard Olney B) Thomas Reed C) James B. Duke D) Joseph Cannon E) Thomas Nast

73. Early in his administration Woodrow Wilson attacked what he called the "triple wall of privilege." He pushed three pieces of legislation through a reluctant Congress to break it. The three highlights of the early Wilson administration were A) Underwood Tariff, Federal Reserve Act, Clayton Act B) Adamson Act, Payne-Aldridge Tariff, Elkins Act C) Volstead Act, act creating the Pujo Committee, and the Interstate Commerce Act D) Sherman Anti-trust Act, Interstate Commerce Act, Federal Reserve Act E) Agricultural Adjustment Act, National Industrial Recovery Act, Works Progress Administration

74. The term "cult of domesticity" refers to A) an aspect of the Salem witchcraft trials of 1692 in which mainly middle-aged matrons were accused of practicing evil magic B) the Shakers, a religious sect founded by Mother Ann Lee in the eighteenth century C) the idealization of the women in their roles as wives and mothers during the early nineteenth century D) the defense given by antebellum apologists for slaver, who argued that bondage was a form of benevolent paternalism E) the Puritans' insistence on the importance of the family as the cornerstone of their social order

75. Which of the following was the most persistent problem facing municipalities throughout the last quarter of the nineteenth century? A) decreasing municipal tax bases B) inadequate water and sewer systems C) deteriorating transportation systems D) a decline in the number of manufacturing jobs E) gang violence among unemployed youth